113, 665 Hungary EC1

[For a discussion of the new statute of the Hungarian Workers' Party of Hungary modeled on the statute of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union of October 1952 and compared with the party statutes in the other states of the eastern bloc, see E1 Europe, 10: Mehnert, category 116, pp. 1-10]

[For a reprint of the preamble to the statute, see 19-22]

113, 439, 648 Hungary EC1

[For a discussion of the nature, scope and probable future trends (up to 1970) of Soviet economic relations with the East European satellites since World War II, and the degree of inter-satellite economic integration, see 60: Bergson, R1 Soviet Union, category 116, pp. 321-355]

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

113 I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES, GENERAL AND REFERENCE WORKS.

The Anglo-Hungarian Review: A Quarterly Review of the Affairs of Central Europe. London: Oxford Hungarian League, 1922-1924.

Articles from various fields, mostly political; reliable.

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Many articles deal with general East European questions, especially Hungary's relations to Central and Eastern Europe.

Bibliographia Hungariae. [Bibliography of Hungary.] Berlin: Hungarian Institute of the University of Berlin, 1923-1929.

Bibliographical series of the Ungarische Bibliothek. Very reliable.

Deutsche Auszüge ungarischer wissenschaftlicher Zeitschriften. [German Extracts from Hungarian Scientific Periodicals.] [Budapest]: Landesverband der ungarischen wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften und Institute, 1934 --.

Supplement to the Ungarische Jahrbücher. Good choice of excerpts from articles from different fields of interest.

The Hungarian Quarterly. Budapest, New York etc.: Society of the Hungarian Quarterly, 1936 --.

To spread the knowledge of Hungarian and general Central and Eastern European affairs and the culture of these peoples is the purpose of this reliable periodical. "A Danubian Chronicle" is featured in each issue with book reviews and news items.

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Mont, Ignace. Bibliographie française de la Hongrie (1521-1910). [French Bibliography of Hungary.] Paris: Leroux, 1913. Pp. xvi, 323.

Very reliable bibliography published under the auspices of the Sorbonne.

Krisztics, Sándor. Társadalomtudományi Bibliographia. [Sociological Bibliography.] Budapest: Pfeifer, 1924-1928.

This series lists all the sociological works acquired by the Budapest libraries. In the 1926 volume: 25,000 monograph and 447 periodical entries.

Laky, Dezső, Stephen Zichy et al. A Companion to Hungarian Studies. Budapest: Society of the Hungarian Quarterly, 1943. Pp. xii, 532, illus; maps; bibliography.

This volume is an English language introduction to Hungarian Studies. Its various contributors discuss broad aspects of Hungarian culture, history, relations with the Anglo-Saxon world, etc. Not a scholarly work, but unique of its kind and a good initiation for further study. The chapters on history, politics and minorities have political undertones favorable to the regime between the two world wars. A seven page basic bibliography is added, often lacking precision.

Leval, André. Supplément à la bibliographie française de la Hongrie de I. Mont. [Supplement to the French Bibliography of Hungary by I. Mont.] Budapest: Ranschburg, 1914. Pp. 50.

Reliable.

Macartney, Carlile Aylmer. Hungary. London: Benn, 1934. Pp. 376.

Published in the series The Modern World: A Survey

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of Historical Forces edited by H. A. L. Fisher, F. R. S., this volume presents the best one volume English language survey of Hungarian society before World War II. expert on Hungary, this book is rather on the essai side. Short concordance of names and index.

* A magyar közkönyvtárak gyarapodásának központi címjegyzéke. [Central Catalogue of the Acquisitions of Hungary's Public Libraries.] Budapest: Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda, 1926 --.

This serial, alternately monthly and bi-monthly, is published by the Hungarian University Press and as such is very reliable.

Magyar, Márta and Béla Kemény. Ungarn-Hungary-La Hongrie: Eine Auswahl Ungarn betreffender Bücher in 20 verschiedenen Sprachen. [Ungarn-Hungary-La Hongrie: A Selection of Books on Hungary in Twenty Languages.] Budapest,: Kemény, 1931. Pp. 160.

A careful bibliographical selection listing books on Hungary in non-Hungarian languages only. By its very nature, this volume could not pretend to be a real selective bibliography of Hungary.

* Magyar Statisztikai Szemle. [Hungarian Statistical Review.] Budapest: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1923 --.

Valuable source of statistical information published by the government's Central Bureau of Statistics. Index in every fifth volume.

Magyar Társadalomtudományi Bibliográfia. [Hungarian Bibliography of the Social Sciences.] Budapest: Fővárosi Könyvtár, 1909-1910.

This bibliography lists numerous acquisitions of the Budapest Public Library.

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Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie. [New Hungarian Review.] Budapest: Société de la Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie, 1908 --.

French counterpart of the Hungarian Quarterly. Reliable periodical. Title varies.

Országh, László. Angol-magyar kéziszótár. [English-Hungarian Hand Dictionary.] 2nd ed. Budapest: Franklin [1950]. Pp. xi, 791.

The most up-to-date and complete dictionary of its variety; 58,000 entries. Edited by one of the best lexicographers of contemporary Hungary.

Országh, László. Magyar-angol szótár. [Hungarian-English Dictionary.] Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1953. Pp. 1444.

The most complete Hungarian-English Dictionary ever published by a member of the Hungarian Academy, formerly professor of English at the University of Debrecen. Around 88,000 entries. A must for students of contemporary Hungarian public life, this dictionary lists the Communist neologisms and covers the entire terminology of collectivist production. List of common Hungarian abbreviations, bibliography.

Révai kétkötetes lexikona. [Révai's Two-Volume Encyclopedia.] [Budapest:] Révai irodalmi intézet [1947].

The latest Hungarian encyclopedia with some post-war data. The historic and biographical entries have Communist political undertones.

Révai nagy lexikona. [Révai's Big Encyclopedia.] 21 vols. Budapest: Révai testvérek RT, 1911-1935.

The standard Hungarian encyclopedia.

113 Revue de la Société Hongroise de Statistique. [Review of the Hungarian Statistical Society.] Budapest, 1924 --.

Reliable statistical data.

Revue des Etudes Hongroises et Finno-ougriennes. [Review of Hungarian and Finno-Ugric Studies.] Paris: Leroux, 1923 --.

Title varies. This review is published under the auspices of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Features articles of various interest with an emphasis on Finno-Ugric studies. Bibliography of French works on Hungary.

Revue des revues littéraires et scientifiques hongroises. [Review of Hungarian Literary and Scientific Reviews.] Paris: Association Nationale des Sociétés et des Institutions Scientifiques de Hongrie, 1934-1937.

Reliable extracts.

Statisztikai negyedévi [or: havi] közlemények. [Quarterly (or: Monthly) Statistical Communications.] Budapest: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1923 --.

Published intermittently by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Reliable.

Steward Smit., Lovina. Hungary: Land and People. Budapest: Athenaeum, 1933. Pp. 423.

The only travelogue on modern Hungary (1907-1932) written by an American traveler.

Századunk: Társadalomtudományi szemle. [Our Century: A Sociological Review.] Budapest: 1926 --.

A reliable periodical with most of its articles dealing with Hungarian questions from the field of social sciences

Társadalomtudomány. [Sociology.] Bucapest: Magyar Társadalomtudományi Társulat, 1921 --. 113

This valuable periodical published by the Hungarian sociological society features articles in the various fields of social sciences, especially sociology.

* Ungarische Jahrbücher. [Annals of Hungary.] Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1921 --.

Published under the auspices of the Institute of Hungarian Studies, University of Berlin, this bulletin offers articles written in German on a wide variety of subjects concerning Hungary. An annotated bibliography arranged according to different fields of study and a subject and name index make this a useful serial for any student of Magyar civilization.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY AND FOLKLORE.

* Bartha, Károly, et al. A magyarság néprajza. [The Ethnography and Folklore of the Hungarians.] Ed. Elemér Czakó. Budapest: Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda [1933-1937]. 4 vols. 3000 illus.

Standard work on the ethnography and folklore of the Magyars, published by the Royal Hungarian University Press, with the authorship of the best authorities on each particular field. The sub-titles of the individual volumes are: Vol. 1 Introduction, Diet, Building, Furniture, Heating, Light, Crafts, Clothing; Vol. 2 Economic activities (Gathering, Hunting, Fishing, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Shipping, Communications), Decorative Art, Artifacts; Vol. 3. Folk Poetry, Language and Style; Vol. 4 Music, Dance, Customs, Beliefs, Games.

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Over 3,000 illustrations. Voluminous reference and note sections at the end of every chapter. The only shortcoming of the work is that it fails, occasionally, to specify the range of certain customs. Moreover, the industrialization of the country during the last twenty years and some social facts resulting from World War II and subsequent changes necessitate the re-evaluation of some minor details. Periodical literature (Ethnographia-Népélet) supplies the needed information.

Eckstein, Alexander. Land Reform and the Transformation of Agriculture in Hungary. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. 31, pp. 450-468. 1949.

The author, an FAO economist, gives a short appreciation of the latest changes in the structure of Hungarian agriculture. Well supported with statistics; the best concise discussion of the topic in English.

Erdei, Ferenc. Magyar falu. [Rustic Hungary.] Budapest: Athenaeum - [1940]. Pp. 236.

A sociological study of the villages of Hungary. The author is an outstanding member of the falukutató group ('village explorers' i.e. rural sociologists) who pioneered this field in pre-war Hungary.

* Ethnographia- Népélet. [Ethnography-Folklore.] Title varies: Ethnographia (I-XXXIII, 1890-1922), Népélet (XXXVII-LI, 1926-1948), Ethnographia (LI-, 1949-). Budapest: Magyar Néprajzi Társaság.

Published by the Hungarian Ethnographic Society, this journal is the most important source on the fields of Magyar folklore and ethnography. Occasionally, it

features articles on international, especially Finno-Ugric folklore. The articles are accompanied by extracts of various length in either German, French or English. Book reviews and folklore news. 113

Folia Ethnographica. [Ethnographic Communications.] Budapest: Ethnographical Institute of the Budapest University, 1949 --. Serial.

Föld és Ember. [Earth and Man.] Budapest: Magyar Néprajzi Társaság, 1921-1930.

Reliable periodical published by the Hungarian Ethnographic Society.

Illyés, Gyula. Puszták népe. [People of the puszta.] Budapest: Révai, 1949. Pp. 288.

Social anthropology of the least fortunate strata of Magyar peasantry, with heavy autobiographical undertones, yet reliable. The author seldom enters into details but presents an excellent background study.

A Magyar Nemzeti Muzem Néprajzi Ostályának Ertesifoje. [Bulletin of the Ethnographic Collection of the Hungarian National Museum.] Vols. 1-34. Budapest, 1900-1942. Bibliography.

The best complement to Ethnographia-Népélet; furnishes very detailed information especially on the ethnography of the Magyars, although articles dealing with Magyar folklore or foreign cultures also appear in it. Bibliography, reviews. The title of the bulletin is commonly abbreviated in Hungarian as Ért.

Népünk és Nyelvünk. [Our People and Language.] Szeged: Szegedi

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Alföldkutató Bizottság, 1929 --.
This periodical is sponsored by the Committee for the research on the Alföld and features reliable articles on the ethnography and folklore of the Great Plains.

Viski, Károly. Etnikai csoportok, vidékek. [Ethnic Groups and Regions.] A Magyar Nyelvtudomány Kézikönyve, Vol. 1, No. 8. Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1938. Pp. 25.
The handiest available concise description of the ethnic regions of Hungary with as much historic depth as the volume of the work permits. Unfortunately, it has no maps.

* Weis, István. A mai magyar társadalom. [The Hungarian Society of Our Times.] Budapest: Magyar Szemle, 1930. Pp. 239.
A reliable study of different classes of society, their importance in the national life and their mutual influences.

III. REGIONAL MONOGRAPHS.

Bálint, Ferenc. Siklós monográfiája. [Monograph of Siklós.] Siklós: Drávavölgyi könyvnyomda, 1928. Pp. iv, 100; table.
Fairly reliable source of information.

Balogh, Béla. Szolnok. Földrajzi közlemények, Vol. 4, pp. 158-176. Budapest, 1927.
Reliable study of the city of Szolnok.

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Bulla, Béla. Az Alföld. [The Great Plains.] Budapest: Magyar Osemle, 1940. Pp. 80.

A summary description of Hungary's most characteristic geographic and ethnic region. The book gives preeminence to economic geographical aspects.

Dala, József and Tibor Erdélyi. Matyóföld. [The Land of the Matyó.] Budapest: Athenaeum, 1941. Pp. 316.

The ethnography, folklore, and cultural geography of the Matyó region. Reliable information.

Ecsedy, István. A Hortobágy puszta és élete. [The Hortobágy and Its Life.] Debreten: Városi nyomda, 1914. Pp. 295.

A reliable study of one of Hungary's isolated and ethnographically interesting regions.

Erdei, Ferenc. A makói parasztság társadalomrajza. [Social Anthropology of the Makó Peasants.] Makó: Csanád vármegye, 1934. Pp. 60.

An ethnographical and chorographical study of a typical agricultural city, with some historical depth.

Erdei, Ferenc. Futóhomok. [Drift Sand.] Budapest: Athenaeum [1937?]. Pp. 242; 35 photographs.

A topographic and sociological analysis of the region between Danube and Tisza. A study of the peasantry's shifting toward a petty bourgeois way of life under the influence of German minorities before World War II. 35 photographs.

Féja, Géza. Viharsarok. [Stormy Corner.] Budapest: Athenaeum, [1937?]. Pp. 375.

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The title of the book is the name currently given to the region comprising the counties Békés, Csongrád, Csanád (Arad, Torontál), age-old seats of peasant social unrest. This study is avowed to be a sociological study with a political thesis. This fact, however, does not diminish the value of the actual sociological information cogently presented.

Garay, Ákos. Szlavóniai régi magyar faluk. [Old Hungarian Villages in Slavonia.] Értesitő, Vol. 12, pp. 221-248. Budapest, 1911. Illus.

Reliable ethnic study of Kórógy, Harasztí and Szent-László

Gönczi, Ferenc. Göcsej s kapcsolatosan Hetés vidékének és népének összevontabb ismertetése. [A Compounded Study of the Region and People of Göcsej and the Connected Hetés.] Kolozsvár: Szabó, 1914. Pp. 690.

A thorough geographic and ethnic study of one of Hungary's most important isolated areas.

Györffy, István. Az alföldi kertes városok. [Garden-cities of the Alföld.] Értesitő, Vol. XVIII, pp. 105-136. Budapest, 1926.

Authoritative article on the development of agricultural towns of the Great Plains.

Györffy, István. A matyók. [The Matyó.] Szeged: Városi nyomda, 1929. Pp. 26.

A concise authoritative ethnographic description of the Matyó with a few illustrations.

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Herbert, János. Egy alföldi község társadalomrajza. [Social Anthropology of an Alföld Township.] Társadalomtudomány, Vol. 7, pp. 403-438. Budapest, 1927.

This article describes Jászárokszállás, a typical town in the ethnographically important Jászság region. Very good.

Herbert, János. Jászárokszállás nagyközség monográfiája. [Monograph of the Township J.] Karcag: Kertész [1928?] Pp. 208; 8 illus.

History and cultural geography of a typical town from the Jászság region.

Jancsó, Benedek. The Székelys: A Historical and Ethnographical Essay. Budapest: Hornyánszky, 1921. Pp. 46.

Reliable but poorly illustrated.

Kogutowicz, Károly. Dunántúl és Kisalföld irásban és képben. [Transdanubia and the Little Alföld in Words and Pictures.] 2 vols. Szeged: Egyetemi Földrajzi Intézet, 1930-1936. Numerous maps and illustrations.

Very reliable and up-to-date study of the western half of Hungary. Volume two presents almost exclusively regional studies. There is rich cultural geographical information and many ethnographic references. Published by the Geographic Institute of the University of Szeged.

Ladányi, Miksa and Endre Molnár, eds. Magyar Városok Monográfiája. [Monographs of the Hungarian Cities and Towns.] Budapest, 1927--.

This serial is very useful; complete sociological coverage of Hungary's cities and towns, often including the surrounding regions.

113 Márkus, Mihály. A bokortanyák népe. [The People of the bokortanya] Budapest: K. M. Pázmány P. Tudományegyetem Magyarságtudományi Intézete, 1943. Pp. 293.

This monograph, published by the Institute for Hungarology of the Pázmány P. University of Budapest, treats the ethnography and folklore of the Nyirség, in northeast Hungary, especially the local ethnic group called tirpák of Slovak origin. The word bokortanya refers to a settlement pattern peculiar to this region.

Mendöl, Tibor. Szarvas földrajza. [Geography of Szarvas.] Budapest: Studium, 1928. Pp. 72; 5 tables.

A reliable physical and cultural geography of the Szarvas region.

Pável, Ágoston. Őrségi képek. [Pictures from the Őrség.] Szombathely: Martineum, 1936. Pp. 40.

A reliable ethnography of the Magyar frontiers adjacent to Austria presenting numerous peculiarities of this isolated region.

* Siebenbürgen. [Transylvania.] [Budapest: Kárpáti] 1940. Pp. 309; maps; illus.

An excellent handbook published (also in Hungarian) by the Hungarian Geographical Society; covers the geography and folklore of Transylvania.

Szabó, Kálmán. Kecskeméti tanyák. [The tanyas of Kecskemét.] Kecskemét: Kecskeméti Lapok, 1936. Pp. 55.

One of the most reliable studies about the tanya, a settlement pattern typical of the Great Plains. Descriptive and historical, the work stresses the importance

of the nearby town which, according to the author's thesis, is an integral part of the tanya region. 113

Tóth, Ferenc. Csurgó és környéke. [Csurgó and its Vicinity.] Csurgó: Összesly, 1926. Pp. 23.
A reliable and concise physical and anthropo-geographical description of a part of Somogy county.

Tóth, Ferenc. Somogy földje és népe. [Land and People of Somogy.] Csurgó: Összesly, 1928. Pp. 121; 12 tables; one illus.
The author, a specialist and native of the region he discusses, gives here a rather poorly organized account of the geography and, partly, the ethnography of the Somogy county. It is, however, a reliable source of information.

IV. PROTO-HISTORY AND HISTORY.

Acsády, Ignác. A magyar jobbágyság története. [History of the Hungarian Serfs.] 4th ed. Budapest: Szikra, 1950. Pp. 443.
Covers its subject from the origins to 1848, when servitude was legally abolished in Hungary. Discusses the legal and constitutional situation and the economic status of the ancestors of the modern Magyar peasantry. A reliable source of information, although certain conclusions of the book may be questioned.

Donászi, Ferenc. Nemzeti jelvényeink története. [The Story of our National Emblems.] Budapest: Egyetemi Nyomda, 1941. Pp. 79.
A popularized work by a widely read historian and author.

113 Eckhart, Ferenc. A Short History of the Hungarian People. London: Grant Richards, 1931. Pp. 244; 4 maps.

A concise treatise of Magyar history until World War I. Prof. Eckhart (U. of Budapest) uses material up to the date of publication. Four maps.

* Hóman, Bálint and Gyula Szekfü. Magyar Történet. [History of Hungary.] 5 vols. 3rd ed. Budapest, 1935-36. Numerous illus.; maps; charts.

An excellent synthesis written by the two most renowned historians of pre-war Hungary. Covers the history of the Magyars until after World War I. The standard work of its field.

Karácsonyi, János. A magyar nemzet áttérése a nyugati kereszténységre. [The Conversion of the Magyars to Western Christianity.] Nagyvárad: Örszem, 1927. Pp. 200; map.

History of the Magyars in the eleventh century with special consideration of the consequences of their conversion to Christianity. Fairly reliable.

Kosáry, Dominic G. A History of Hungary. New York: Benjamin Franklin Bibliophile Society, 1941. Pp. xxxi, 482; 8 maps; 4 halftones; table; index; bibliography.

The most recent and best English handbook on Hungarian history. Draws heavily on Hóman's five volume history. Covers its subject until after World War I. Eight maps and four halftones, table of rulers of Hungary with their genealogical charts, index, bibliography, some statistical data on 1930 Hungary.

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Molnár, Erik. A magyar társadalom története az őskortól az árpádkorig. [History of the Hungarian Society from Its Inception to the House of Árpáds.] 2nd ed. Budapest: Szikra, 1949. Pp. 342.
Marxistic re-evaluation of early Hungarian history by one of the outstanding Communist scholars of today's Hungary. In spite of its heavy bias on the dialectical-materialitic side, the book highlights economic aspects of early Hungarian history often neglected by its predecessors.

Molnár, Erik. A magyar társadalom története az árpádkortól Mohácsig. [History of the Hungarian Society from the House of Árpáds to the Battle of Mohács.] Budapest: Szikra, 1949. Pp. 443.
Continuation of History of the Hungarian Society from Its Inception to the House of Árpáds by the same author. See evaluation under the latter item.

Századok. [Centuries.] Budapest: Magyar Történelmi Társulat, 1867 --.
Published by the Hungarian Historic Society, this periodical is most reliable for obtaining information on Hungary's history.

Szinnyei, József. Die Herkunft der Ungarn, ihre Sprache und Urkultur. [The Origin of the Hungarians, Their Language and Ancient Culture.] 2nd ed. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1923. Pp. 50.
Reliable basic information.

V. GEOGRAPHY.

Bulla, Béla and Tibor Mendöl. A Kárpát-medence földrajza. [Geography of the Carpathean Basin.] Budapest: Egyetemi nyomda, 1947, Pp. [ix]. 611; maps; illus.

113

A physical and cultural geography with small work maps and a few illustrations. Reliable in its data which--in spite of the 1947 publication--is entirely based on pre-war census.

Földgömb. [Globe.] Budapest: Magyar Földrajzi Társulat, 1930 --. This periodical is published by the Hungarian Geographic Society and furnishes information on both Magyar and international geography with an emphasis on the former.

Földrajzi Közlemények. [Geographical Communications.] Budapest: Magyar Földrajzi Társulat, 1873-1929.

Published by the Hungarian Geographical Society, this periodical is superseded by the Földgömb. Excellent source of information. From time to time, a Bulletin International is added as a supplement with translations and abridged versions of the articles.

Gál, István ed. Ungarische Städtebilder. [Pictures of Hungarian Cities.] Budapest: Danubia, [1944]. Pp. 289; 112 photographs.

A detailed historical and descriptive account of the chief cities of the Magyars before World War II. Includes some cities now in the territories of the "succession states." The choice of the authors is good, for most of them are geographers, sociologists or historians, all specialists in the regions they are discussing. A 40-page bibliography of works in non-Magyar languages on cities and regions of Hungary, 112 photographs, and an index make this a very useful volume.

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Aaray-Szabó, Pál. Geographia Pannonica I. Adatok Pécs környékének településföldrajzához. [Data on the Geography of the Settlements around Pécs.] Pécs: Danubia, 1926. Pp. 98; 3 maps. 113

A thorough and reliable but one-sided study; discusses the settlements in question from the geographical point of view only.

Lóczy, Lajos, ed. A magyar Szentkorona országainak leirása. [Description of the Lands of the Hungarian Holy Crown.] Budapest: Kilián, 1918. Pp. vi, 528; 9 maps.

A government sponsored description of historic Hungary from geographic, social and economical points of view. An extract of this work was published in 1919 entitled A Geographical Economic and Social Survey of Hungary.

* Prinz, Gyula, et al. Magyar föld- Magyar faj. [Magyar Land-Magyar Race.] 4 vols. Budapest: Magyar Királyi Egyetemi Nyomda [1936-1938]. Numerous maps and illus.

The standard work on the geography of Hungary written by the foremost authorities. Subtitles and authors: Magyarország tájrajza [Topography of Hungary] by Gyula Prinz; A magyar éghajlat és a folyók vízjárása [Climate and Rivers of Hungary] by Jenő Cholnoky; A magyar munka földrajza [Geography of the Magyars at Work], a cultural geography by Gyula Prinz and Count Pál Teleki; and A magyar ember: a Magyarság antropológiája [The Magyar: Anthropology of the Hungarians] by Lajos Bartucz. For latter see the section on physical anthropology of this bibliography.

113 * Prinz, Gyula. Die Siedlungsformen Ungarns. [The Settlement Patterns of Hungary.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 4, pp. 127-142, 335-352. Berlin, 1924. 16 illus.; 1 map.

The only available article written in a non-Magyar language discussing the settlement patterns in Hungary. The author, professor of geography at the University of Budapest, supplies 16 chartographic illustrations and one map.

Rieth, Adolf. Die geographische Verbreitung des Deutschtums in Rumpfungarn in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. [The Geographic Range of the Germans in Trianon Hungary in the Past and Present.] Schriften des Deutschen Ausland-Instituts Stuttgart, A. Kulturhistorische Reihe, Vol. 18. Stuttgart: Ausland und Heimat, 1927. Pp. 102; 4 maps; bibliography.

Scholarly study with an overwhelming statistical orientation.

Sós, Rudolf. Die Entstehung der ungarischen Puszta. [The Origin of the Hungarian puszta.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 6, pp. 258-276. Berlin, 1927. Bibliography.

A historical and descriptive topography of the most characteristic Magyar piece of landscape. Reliable.

VI. PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

Balogh, Pál. A népfajok Magyarországon. [The Races of Hungary.] Budapest: Királyi Magyar Vallás- és Közoktatásügyi Minister ium, 1902. 2 tables; 7 maps; 13 illus.

A government sponsored study reliable to the extent of the scarce anthropometrical data available at the time of its publication.

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Bartucz, Ludwig [Lajos]. "Die Geschichte der Rassen in Ungarn and das Werden des heutigen ungarischnen Volkskörpers. [History of the Races in Hungary and the Development of Today's Racial Elements in Hungary.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 19, pp. 281-320. Berlin: Gruyter, 1939. 46 photographs.

A comprehensive extract in German of the pertinent chapter in Bartucz's standard anthropology of the Hungarians. 46 photographs of skulls excavated in Hungary.

Bartucz, Ludwig [Lajos]. Die körperlichen Merkmale des heutigen Ungartums. [The Physical Characteristics of the Magyars Today.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 19, pp. 182-254. Berlin: Gruyter, 1939. 27 tables.

A comprehensive extract in German of the pertinent chapter in Bartucz's standard work on the anthropology of the Hungarians.

* Bartucz, Ludwig [Lajos]. A magyar ember:. a magyarság antropológiája. [The Magyar: Anthropology of the Hungarians.] Magyar föld-Magyar faj, Vol. IV. [Budapest]: Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda [1938]. Pp. 509; many tables and illus.

The standard work on the historical and descriptive anthropology of the Hungarians written by the director of the Hungarian Ethnographic Museum. Abundant statistical tables and illustrations.

Bartucz, Ludwig [Lajos]. Die Rassenelemente des ungarischen Volkskörpers. [The Racial Elements of the Present Day Ethnic Composition of the Magyars.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 19, pp. 255-280. Berlin: Gruyter, 1939. 67 photographs.

A comprehensive extract in German of the pertinent chapter in Bartucz's standard work on the anthropology of the Hungarians. 67 photographic portraits. The same

author had published a similar article in French in the Revue des études hongroises et Finno-ougriennes, Vol. 5, pp. 209-241, Paris, 1927.

VII. LANGUAGE.

Acta Linguistica. Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1951 --.
Serial on Hungarian and general linguistics published by the Hungarian Academy of Science.

Balassa, József. A magyar nyelv könyve. [Book of the Hungarian Language.] Budapest: Dante [1943]. Pp. 469.
A descriptive Hungarian grammar written for the public by an eminent Magyar linguist. Reliable in its information, the volume has its practical shortcomings for the foreign reader who may be less interested in puristic argumentation which takes up considerable space in the work and finds only a perfunctory mention of linguistic phenomena which are obvious for the native speakers.

Bárczi, Géza. Magyar szófejtő szótár. [Hungarian Ethymological Dictionary.] Budapest: Királyi Magyar Egyetemi Nyomda, 1941. Pp. xxiii, 348.
The latest of Hungarian etymological dictionaries; reliable.

Csefkó, Gyula. Szállóigék, Szólásmondások. [Adages and Proverbs.] Budapest: Magyar, Nyelvtudományi Társ., 1930. Pp. 176, 2; index.
A study of proverbs, common sayings, and [illegible]matic expressions published by the Hungarian

Linguistic Society. The author offers a thorough etymological explanation of each saying he discusses and increases the value of his study with a detailed alphabetical index. 113

• Hall, Robert Anderson. An Analytical Grammar of the Hungarian Language. Linguistic Society of America, Language Monograph No. 18. Baltimore, Md., 1938. Pp. 113; bibliography.

The author, a well-known U.S. linguistic authority, is justified in claiming that this work fills "the need for a descriptive, scientific grammar of Hungarian in English." Bibliography of sources.

• Hall, Robert Anderson. Hungarian Grammar. Linguistic Society of America, Language Monograph No. 21. Baltimore, Md., 1944. Pp. 91; bibliography.

The second work of Prof. Hall on the Hungarian language. In opposition to his earlier Analytical Grammar, this volume is entirely "placed on a phonemic basis, all Hungarian examples are cited in phonemic transcription, and extensive use has been made of morphophonemic analysis and symbolism." Bibliography of sources.

Horger, Antal. A magyar nyelvjárások. [The Hungarian Dialects.] Budapest: Kókai, 1934. Pp. 162; map.

Description of all the dialects of the Hungarian language as spoken in Hungary and in the neighbor states, written by an outstanding linguist, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. One detailed map.

113 Lotz, János. Das ungarische Sprachsystem. [The Hungarian Language.] Stockholm: Ungarisches Institut, 1939. Pp. 295.

An up-to-date descriptive grammar of the Hungarian language in German. A valuable language teaching aid reliable from the scholastic point of view, this volume is the most complete grammar of Magyar in a foreign language. The author is former director of the Hungarian Institute in Stockholm, presently a professor at Columbia University.

Magyar Nyelv. [Hungarian Language.] Budapest: Magyar Nyelvtudományi Társulat, 1905 --.

A periodical published by the Hungarian Linguistic Society for scholars and the general public.

Nyelvtudományi közlemények. [Linguistic Review.] Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Nyelvtudományi Bizottsága, 1862 --.

Linguistic serial published by the Committee on Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Science.

Simonyi, Siegmund. Die Ungarische Sprache. [Hungarian Language.] Strassburg: Trübner, 1907. Pp. 443.

A historical and descriptive grammar of Hungarian in German, slightly out of date, but the only available work of its kind by a Hungarian linguist in a western language. Gives samples from different sprachdenkmals and dialects of Hungarian.

Szinnyei, Josef. Finnisch-ugrische Sprachwissenschaft. [Finno-Ugric Comparative Linguistics.] 2nd ed. Sammlung Göschen. Berlin and Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1922. Pp. 133.

A handbook on the Finno-Ugric family of languages,

The chapter on phonology describes the conjectural Proto-Finno-Ugric phonemes and the forms in which they appear in modern Finno-Ugric languages, including Hungarian. The part on morphology establishes the morphological phenomena current in the different Finno-Ugric languages and traceably of common origin.

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VIII. PEASANT CUSTOMS.

Csűry, Bálint. Magyar lakodalom. [Magyar Wedding.] Kolozsvár: Minerva, 1924. Pp. 58.

A reliable description of the wedding customs of the Magyars in Transylvania.

Lajos, Árpád. A magyar nép játékai. [The Games of the Hungarians.] Budapest: Franklin [1940]. Pp. 136.

A description of 77 games, many of them collected by the author and as such not included in the standard Magyarság Néprajza. Has little to say about the folkloric background of the games discussed.

Marót, Károly. Szent Iván Napja. [Saint John's Day.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 50, pp. 254-296. Budapest, 1939.

An extensive study of the customs connected with Mid-summer celebrations in Hungary. German extract.

Ortutay, Gyula. Parasztságunk élete. [Life of our Peasants.] Budapest: Officina, 1937. Pp. 36; 32 illus.

This monograph by an outstanding Hungarian folklorist, former president of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society and Secretary of Education, is particularly valuable

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for its discussion of folkloric and ethnographic phenomena as they change and appear in different classes of rural society.

Róheim, Géza. Magyar néphit és népszokások. [Hungarian Popular Beliefs and Customs.] Budapest: Athenaeum [1927?]. Pp. 342. A study of Magyar folklore by the greatest Hungarian authority on primitive religions.

Ozendrey, Ákos. A halott lakodalma. [The Wedding of the Deceased.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 52, pp. 44-53. Budapest, 1941. A treatise on the customs connected with death, especially those which parallel wedding customs. German extract.

Ozendrey, Ákos. A magyar lélekhit. [Hungarian Popular Beliefs Concerning the Soul.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 57, 34-46. Budapest, 1946. Discusses the presence of the "shadow soul" concept in Magyar folklore, comparing it with similar ones of the Altaic peoples.

Ozendrey, Ákos. Népi büntetőszokások. [Punitory Folk Customs.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 47, pp. 65-72. Budapest, 1936. Short article giving a resumé of what has been studied and is known on a relatively uncovered field.

Ozendrey, Ákos. A népi élet társasösszejövetelei. [Social Gatherings of the Peasants.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 49, pp. 124-138. Budapest: Magyar Néprajzi Társaság, 1938. Discusses in- and outdoor gatherings of the Hungarian peasants by region and the customs connected with

them. The author clearly separates the customs which are fully alive from those only sporadically observed.

Czendrey, Ákos. 'A népi Társadalom tagozódása.' [The Divisions of the Rural Society.] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 48, pp. 187-198. Budapest, 1937.

Short and authoritative article on the divisions of the Magyar rural society stressing the ethnographic aspects, especially the ceremonies connected with the acceptance of new-comers into a community and the integration of an individual into a social group. With a German extract.

Czendrey, Ákos. 'A társadalmi érintkezés formái. [The Formalities of Social Communication.] Ethnographiá-Népélet, Vol. 48, pp. 372-385. Budapest:, 1937.

Short description of the forms of politeness among the Magyar peasants with copious examples of obsolete and modern greeting formulae. German extract.

Temesváry, Rudolf. Volksbräuche und Aberglauben in der Geburtshilfe und der Pflege des Neugeborenen in Ungarn. [Popular Beliefs and Superstitions Concerning Birth and Nursing in Hungary.] Ethnographische Studien. Leipzig: Grieben, 1900. Pp. viii, 146; bibliography.

Reliable, thorough study largely based on the author's own collection. Certain customs, however, have practically disappeared since this was published.

Tomori, Viola. Zur Psychologie der ungarischen Volksbräuche. [On the Psychology of the Hungarian Folk Customs.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 17, pp. [293]-316. Berlin, 1937.

An excellent synthesis of the psychological motives underlying the Hungarian folk customs.

113 * Viski, Károly. Hungarian Peasant Customs. Budapest: Vajna, 1932. Pp. 194; 32 plates.

The work of an eminent Hungarian ethnographer for the English speaking general public. In spite of its inherent shortcomings, the book is unique of its kind and is a good introduction to the topic.

IX. ARTISTIC AND INTELLECTUAL EXPRESSION.

L'Art populaire hongrois. [Hungarian Folk Art.] Edité par la Section Ethnographique du Musée National Hongroi et l'Imprimerie de l'Université. Budapest, 1928. Pp. xxxi, 240.

This reliable work concentrates on decorative art, illustrated with a rich selection of reproductions taken from the collections of the Ethnographic Museum of Budapest.

Bátky, Sigmund [Zsigmond]. Das ungarische Bauernhaus. [Hungarian Peasant Houses.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 18, pp. 247-262. Berlin: Gruyter, 1938. Illus.

Description of the different types of Magyar peasant houses. Two pages of illustrations.

Bartók, Béla. Cigányzene? Magyar zene? [Gypsy Music? Magyar Music?] Ethnographia-Népélet, Vol. 42, pp. 48-62. Budapest, 1931.

Bartók in this article draws a line between the two kinds of music, often confused even by native Hungarians, and discusses their mutual influence.

* Bartók, Béla. Hungarian Folk Music. Oxford University Press, 1931. Pp. 218; 87 musical scores.

Bartók, the famous folk song collector and composer offers here a classification and study of the Hungarian folk music. Good English translation. Contains 320 songs, with music and words both in Hungarian and English, which are arranged according to their tonal pattern. Range and frequency tables of the motives. Errata. 113

Bene, Lajos. Magyar népmesék. [Hungarian Folk Tales.] Szolnok: Gárdonyi Géza Társulat, [1930?]. 6 vols.

A series of Magyar folk tales from the Jászság, Nagykunság and Kalotaszeg regions. Although designed for the general reader, this collection is very reliable.

Bierbauer, Virgil. A magyar épitészet története. [History of Hungarian Architecture.] Budapest: Magyar Szemle, 1937. Pp. 302.

The standard work in its field written by a well-known architect and historian of art.

Contes et légendes de Hongrie Recueillis et annotés par Sándor Solymossy del'Académie de Hongrie. [Tales and Legends of Hungary Collected and Annotated by Sándor Solymossy of the Hungarian Academy.] Paris: Editions Internationales [1936]. Pp. 493; 24 illus.

The best collection of Magyar folklore in French translation. The judicious choice of tales representing the main types of Magyar folklore was done by the foremost authorities in the field. There is a reliable note section with indications of sources and corresponding types in the folklore of the world.

Dános, Erzsébet. A magyar népballada. [Hungarian Folk Ballads.] Néprajzi füzetek, No. 7. Budapest: Hornyánszky, 1938. Pp. 171; index; bibliography.

113

A thorough study of the origin, history and present-day characteristics of the Magyar folk ballads with an example of each type, a motive index, bibliography and a German extract.

* Divald, Kornél. A magyar iparművészet története. [History of the Crafts in Hungary.] Budapest: Szent István Társulat, 1929. Pp. 268; 16 illus.

Standard work in its field; unfortunately lacks bibliography.

* Éber, László. Művészeti lexikon. [Encyclopedia of Art.] 2 vols. Budapest: Gyozo, 1935.

A highly authoritative work of its kind with a preponderance of entries on Hungarian art.

Gragger, Robert, ed. Ungarische Balladen. [Magyar Ballads.] Trans. by Hedwig Lüdeke, Berlin and Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter, 1926. Pp. lxiv, 200.

This is a German translation of Hungarian folk ballads selected by Mr. Gragger, Director of the Institute of Hungarian Studies at the University of Berlin who also wrote a comprehensive introduction treating the origins, development and characteristics of the genre. To the 39 folk ballads are added 14 ballads by János Arany, dean of Hungarian epic poets who lived in the 19th century. Arany as a ballad writer followed closely the patterns of the folk ballad. The monograph has a voluminous note section with bibliography of folklore collections, variants and sources for the melodies of folk ballads.

* Hekler, Antal. A magyar művészet története. [History of Hungarian Art.] Budapest: Magyar Királyi Egyetemi Nyomda, 1934. Pp. 239. 113

The latest history of Hungarian art with abundant illustrations and a bibliographical section. Authoritative, but often lacking in detail, especially in treating modern art. Also available in German.

Hekler, Anton. Ungarische Kunstgeschichte. [History of Hungarian Art.] Berlin: Mann, 1937. Pp. 124; 159 illus.

Abbreviated German version of the author's Magyar művészet története. 159 illustrations.

Honti, John Th. [János]. Hungarian Popular Balladry. Journal of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, Vol. 1, pp. 166-172. London, 1932.

An English language resumé of the history of Hungarian folk ballads and their collection with a short description of their types.

Honti, Hans [János]. Verzeichniss der publizierten ungarischen Volksmärchen. [Index of Published Hungarian Folk Tales.] Folklore Fellows Communications, No. 81. Helsinki: Academia Fennica, 1928. Pp. 42.

Sub-title: catalogued according to Antti Aarne's Index.

Horváth, Cyrill. Középkori László legendáink eredetéről. [On the Origin of our Medieval László Legends.] Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények, pp. 22-57, 161-181. Budapest, 1928.

Reliable article on one of the most important groups of Hungarian historical legends.

Irodalomtörténet. [Literary History.] Budapest: Magyar Irodalomtörténeti Társaság, 1910 [?] --.

113

Reliable periodical published by the Hungarian Society for Literary History.

Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények. [Publications in the Field of Literary History.] Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1894 --.

Reliable source of information published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Kolyi, Alexander F. Hungarian Pageant: Customs and Art of the Hungarian Peasantry. Budapest: Vajna [1939] Pp. 113; 16 illus; 7 songs.

A sketchy popularized volume on Hungarian peasant dancing, music, art, marriage, and on the Gyöngyösbokréta 'Pearly Bouquet,' a pre-war organization for popularizing Magyar folklore in the country and abroad. Sixteen illustrations, seven songs.

Keresztury, Dezső. Die neueste ungarische Literatur (1914-1933). [Modern Hungarian Literature: 1914-1933.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 13, pp. 73-102, 310-344. Berlin, 1933.

A reliable article.

Viko, Gábor. A hortobágyi pásztormüvészet. [The Art of the Hortobágy herdsmen.] A Déri Múzeum Néprajzi Osztályának Közleményei, No. 13. Debrecen, 1940. Pp. 32.

A well documented and illustrated monograph describing the artifacts of the Hortobágy herdsmen.

Magyar Iparmuvészet. [Magyar Crafts.] Budapest: Országos Magyar Iparmüvészeti Társulat, 1897 --.

A reliable and well illustrated periodical published by the Hungarian Society of Applied Arts.

113

Magyar Népköltési Gyüjtemény. 14 vols. Budapest: Kisfaludy Társaság, 1872-1924.

The most complete collection of Hungarian folk tales published by the Kisfaludy Society. See further bibliographies of Hungarian folk tale collections in Magyarság néprajza, vol. 3, pp. 325-326.

Németh, Antal, ed. Színészeti lexikon. [Theatrical Encyclopedia.] 2 vols. Budapest: Győző, 1930.

A reliable special encyclopedia of theater and other forms of entertainment, with special emphasis on Magyar materials. The voluminous entries on folk drama are by K. Viski, the foremost authority on the subject.

Ortutay, Gyula. A magyar népművészet. [Hungarian Folk Art.] 2 vols. Budapest: Franklin [1941]. 700 illus.

The author, a well-known Hungarian folklorist--but a lesser authority on ethnography--gives here the most recent comprehensive work on folk art, especially decorative art. The abundance of illustrations, over 700 of them including 64 plates in color, is vitiated by the many errors of carelessness in the captions.

Palotay, Gertrud. Izlésnyilvánulás a népi ruházatban. [The Manifestation of Taste in Folk Costumes.] A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Osztályának Értesítője, Vol. 32, pp. 187-190. Budapest, 1940.

The author discusses the peculiar ways in which peasants wear certain pieces of clothing, how they stress features of the human body by choice of colors etc.

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113 Péter, András. A magyar muvészet története. [History of Art in Hungary.] 2 vols. Budapest: Lampel-Wodianer [1930?]. Illus.

The most up-to-date synthesis of the artistic activity in Hungary up to modern times. The richly illustrated and otherwise excellent work lacks a discussion of folk art.

* Pintér, Jeno. Magyar irodalomtörténete. [History of Hungarian Literature.] 7 vols. Budapest: [Magyar Irodalomtörténeti Társ.] 1930-1934. Bibliography.

The standard work in its field which it covers to the end of the 19th century. Bibliography at the end of each chapter; special bibliography of works on Hungarian literary history.

* Pintér, Jeno. Magyar irodalomtörténet, VIII: A magyar irodalom a 20. sz. elso harmadában. [History of Hungarian Literature, 2 vols.] Budapest, 1941. Pp. 1419.

Posthumous work of the great literary historian; conclusion of his 7 volume history of Hungarian Literature.

Schöpflin, Aladár. Die ungarische Literatur im 20. Jahrhundert. [Hungarian Literature of the Twentieth Century.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 5, pp. [177] -230. Berlin, 1925.

Informative article by one of Hungary's leading literary historians and critics.

Sebestyén, Karl [Károly.] Ungarische Bauernmöbel. [Hungarian Peasant Furniture.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 18, pp. 234-246. Berlin: Gruyter, 1938. Illus.

Short description of the interior of a Magyar peasant cottage. One page of illustrations.

113

Szabolcsi, Bence. Morgenland and Abendland in der ungarischen Volksmusic. [Orient and Occident in Hungarian Folk Music.] Ungarische Jahrbücher, Vol. 18, pp. 202-217. Berlin, 1938.
A reliable treatise of Oriental and Western influence upon Hungarian music. Notes.

Szerb, Antal. Magyar Irodalomtörténet. [History of Hungarian Literature.] 2 vols. Cluj-Kolozsvár: Erdélyi Szépmíves Céh, 1934.
On Hungarian literary history. A well organized and documented series of essays on the literary epochs of Hungary and its major writers, with an excellent background study of European literary history and the influence of Western schools upon Magyar authors.

Szilasi, Béla. Hungarian Folk Songs. Budapest: Vajna, 1935, Pp. 102.
An entirely unreliable dilettante collection of Magyar folk and art songs. Listed here for the sole purpose of warning those who might be misled by the convenience of this work because it is in English.

Viski, Károly. Hungarian Dances. London: Simpkin Marshall; Budapest: Vajna [1937]. Pp. 194; 32 plates.
English translation of the most authoritative single volume on Magyar dances. The author, one of the most outstanding Hungarian ethnographers, curator of the Hungarian Ethnographic Museum, and professor of ethnography at the U. of Budapest, treats the relationships between folk dances, music, and songs. The description of the movements are within the vocabulary of the layman, excluding the choreographic terminology. 32 plates.

113 Wagner, Lilla. A magyar népmese és szociológiai tanulságai. [The Magyar Folk Tale and its Lessons for the Sociologist.] Századunk, pp-282-288, 319-359. Budapest, 1928.

Analysis of Hungarian folk tales as sociological utopias. A challenging article.

X. RELIGION.

* Bálint, Sándor. Népünk ünnepei. [The Holidays of Our People.] Budapest: Szent-István Társulat, 1938. Pp. 310.

A study of the religious folklore of the Magyars, especially the Catholic customs. Very reliable.

Gerevich, Tibor, et al, ed. Magyar katholikus almanach. [Hungarian Catholic Almanac.] Budapest: Országos Katholikus Szövetség, 1927 --.

This serial contains valuable information on different aspects of Catholicism in Hungary and religious questions in general.

Illyés, Endre. A magyar református földmíveló nép lelki élete különös tekintettel vallásos világára. [The Spiritual Life of the Hungarian Peasants of the Reformed Faith with Special Reference to their Religious Conception of World.] Szeged: the author, 1931. Pp. 222.

Abundant folkloric material. Discusses inter-denominational relations also.

Kecskeméti, Vilmos. Zsidó évkönyv. [Jewish Yearbook.] 2 vols.

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Budapest: Arany János könyvtár, 1928-1929.

Reliable information on the history of Jewish communities in Hungary and their actual situation in the Magyar society.

* Manga, János. Magyar katolikus népélet képekben. [Hungarian Catholic Folklore in Pictures.] Budapest: Misztótfalusi [1947]. Pp. 81; illus.

A brief account of the customs of the Christian year with a cogently argued appreciation of the impact of Christianity upon Magyar folklore in general. Good choice of illustrations. Often fails to pin down the range and the incidence of individual customs.

Nyisztor, Zoltán. Szekták Magyarországon. [Sects in Hungary.] Budapest: Szent István Társulat, 1926. Pp. 89.

Although this is an apologetical work by a Hungarian Jesuit, it gives reliable information on the sects of foreign origin which appear sporadically in Hungary, such as Methodists, Millenists, Mormons, Nazarenes and the Salvation Army.

* Révész, Imre. Hungary's Christian Denominations Today and in the Past. Hungarian Quarterly, Vol. 3, pp. [108]-116. Budapest, 1937.

Short reliable article.

* Solymossy, Alexander [Sándor]. The Primitive Religion of the Hungarians. Hungarian Quarterly, Vol. 3, pp. 472-484. Budapest, 1937.

Article by one of the greatest living authorities on primitive religion of the Magyars.

113 Szász, Zoltán. Magyarság és zsidóság. [Magyars and Jews.] Budapest: Szekulesz, 1926. Pp. 200.

The nearest to an unbiased account of the relations of Jews and Christians in Hungary.

XI. HEALTH, SANITATION, AND PUBLIC WELFARE.

* Csorna, Kálmán. A szociális gyermekvédelem rendszere. [The System of Social Protection of Children.] Budapest: Eggenberger, 1929. Pp. 278; bibliography.

After an introduction discussing the international background of social protection of children and youth, the author gives a detailed account of the problems and achievements in the same field in Hungary. Reliable source of information for the period it covers.

Ecseri, Lajos. A magyar földmüvesnép munkája. [The Work of the Hungarian Peasantry.] Szentes: Rónai, 1930. Pp. 56.

A short, but reliable, sociological study of the working conditions of the Magyar peasants.

* Egészség. [Health.] Budapest, 1887 --.

This periodical is for the general public but it is nevertheless a good source of information on health conditions in Hungary.

Gortvay, György. A veneriás betegségek statisztikája Magyarországon. [The Statistics of Venereal Diseases in Hungary.] Budapest: Athenaeum, 1930. Pp. 62.

Up-to-date, reliable study.

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* Johan, Béla. Gesundheitsdienst auf dem Lande in Ungarn. [Health Service in Rural Hungary.] Budapest: Veröffentlichungen des Königlichen Ungarischen Staatlichen Hygienischen Inst. Nr. 10 [1939?]. Pp. 240; tables.

The author, a former Undersecretary of State for Health, describes the achievements of his government in a better health service for the Magyar villages and the needs still unprovided for. Several tables.

Keller, Lajos, ed. Az Országos Stefánia Szövetség 15 éves működése. [The Fifteen Year Activity of the National Stefánia Association.] Budapest: Egyesületi Kiadó RT, 1931. Pp. 170.

The Stefánia Association was first a voluntary, then a State administered organization for the care of mothers and children in pre-war Hungary. This study discussing the achievements of this organization offers the reader abundant statistics on health in Hungary at that time.

Kerbolt, László. A beteg falu. [The Sick in the Village.] Pécs: Egyetemi Nyomda, 1934. Pp. 129.

An essa on the hygienic conditions prevailing in the Magyar villages, published by the Pécs University Press. The author is a widely travelled practician and medical officer who speaks with first-hand knowledge and experience.

* Kovács, Alajos. Lakásviszonyaink a közegészségügy szempontjából. [Our Housing Conditions from the Point of View of Public Health.] Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, Vol. 4, pp. 655-661. Budapest, 1926.

Reliable data, based on official figures.

113 Kuczynski, Robert René. The Balance of Births and Deaths. Vol. II: Eastern and Southern Europe. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1931. Pp. xii, 170.

Excellent evaluation of official Hungarian government figures on vital statistics.

* Népegészségügy. [Public Health.] Budapest: Magyar Királyi Népjóléti és Munkaügyi Minisztérium, 1920 —.

Published by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Public Welfare and Labor, this periodical is an important and reliable source of information. Its supplement, the Anya és csecsemővédelem 'Protection of Mothers and Infants' is edited by the Zöldkereszt 'Green Cross' organization which was sponsored by the same Ministry and specialized in the hygiene of the rural areas.

Pettkó-Szandtner, Aladár ed. A huszonötéves állami gyermekvédelem emlékkönyve. [Almanac on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Public Protection of Children.] Budapest: Népjóléti és munkaügyi minisztérium [1926?] Pp. 434; 3 tables; 7 graphs.

Official government publication with reliable figures.

Pfeiffer, Miklós. Magyarország halálozási és természetes szaporodási viszonyai. [The Rates of Death and Natural Reproduction in Hungary.] Special issue of the periodical Népegészségügy, No. 7, Budapest, August 1926. Pp. 212.

A reliable and detailed demographic study.

Pfeiffer, Miklós and Andor Nagy. Társadalombiztositási orvosok évkönyve, 1929. [Yearbook of the Medical Officers of the Social Security System, 1929.] Budapest: Singer and Wolfner [1929]. Pp. 401.

113

Valuable source of information pertaining to the hygienic and health conditions in Hungary.

* Scholtz, Kornél. Offentliche Gesundheitspflege in Ungarn. [Public Health in Hungary.] Budapest: Pester Buchdruckerei Actien-gesellschaft, 1928. Pp. 282; 16 illus; one map.

Useful handbook with reliable statistics.

Szél, Vivadar. Egészségügyi statisztika. [Health Statistics.] Budapest: Nagy. Orvosi Könyvkiadó Társ., 1930. Pp. 461.

This textbook on health statistics furnishes well documented overall view of the health situation of Hungary in the twenties.

have boundaries. Consequently, the whole lot of things such as fishing, fireplace, dialect, folklore, folk music, legal custom, belonging to one mass of people is not possessed exclusively by one ethnic group, but merely a component part, appurtenance, technique, form, decoration, structure, operational method of them; like the fishing net, the household implement, the verse structure, the epic motif, the use of diphthongs, the marriage customs, in their typical form, marked application, etc. The layman uses one or two of these marks--most often the way of dressing or dialect-- to form an 'ethnic group'. But ethnography itself also selects the leading phenomenon from these characteristics and uses it as a catchword to label certain cultural areas or regions; like 'matriarchial area', 'boomerang culture', 'five-tone scale (musical)', 'dialect using "i's" excessively (linguistic)', etc.

If in the following we discuss ethnic groups and geographical-ethnographical areas, which are living in historical or folk traditions and thus exist in reality, we may not lend as of today to the above mentioned distinctions more significance than to the summary description of Szeged dialect which simply states that there the Magyars 'speak ő'. -- Thus, our groups are not the results of scientific investigation, for research substantially aiming to find the correct boundary lines was never undertaken. -- But, as far as the problem of ethnic boundaries is concerned, even scientific research will never advance further than the designation of boundaries of single phenomena; nevertheless, these will be important statements, separating the phenomena from each other, and suitable for manifold conclusions. -- The boundaries thus established will doubtless often advance on the same lines as dialectical phenomena. In the future conclusions of the dialectologist this joint character will serve as a distinct emphasis which has the force of proof.

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Our traditional ethnic groups and regions in the order of Dunántúl, Alföld, Felföld, Erdély are the following:

2. DUNÁNTÚL. -- Őrség. Historical formation. According to tradition recorded as early as the thirteenth century, after the Hungarian conquest, border guards were settled on the Vas portion of the western border, ('határőrség', 'speculatores'; 1272-1331: spec. Ewr dictorum, 1451: In districtu Eorsegh in Com. Castriferrei OSz.). From the third decade of the fourteenth century it was 'őrnagyság', with Őriszentpéter as the center, and with Felsőőri Miklós as its first 'őrnagy /(major)/' (1497: Ewr Nogh OSz.). Its area consists of the upper valley of the Zala River and the middle valley of the Kerka River, which is encircled by the following villages: Szalafő, Ispánk, Szaknyér, Pankasz, Szata (Szatta), Kerkáskápolna, Szomoróc, Kapornak, Őrihodos; including these villages there is a total of 18. The guards had privileges similar to those of the Székelys, and their legal position seemed to be of equal rank with that of the nobility. Part of those who were guarding the region of Szalafő (whose old name 1364: Zalafewewr, 1392: zalaewr, MNy. IX, 149) became privately controlled, with the estate of Németújvár, as early as the fourteenth century. The privileges of the rest were confirmed as late as the sixteenth century. Later, these also became serfs. With parts of the Székelys this is the second group that settled an area characterized by pine forests. Its ethnography is identical with that of the Magyars living in nearby Hetés and Göcsej, and in general in the Zala and Kerka valleys (Szalaság, -- 1526: Zalafagg Erdy-C. NYSz. --); more than one of its ethnographical characteristics is related to those of the nearby Wendic group (tótság). 101 361 [131] [137]

The questions of the territorial connections of the military frontiers of Vas, naturally, must be omitted here, and we can touch merely upon the recorded groups. /4/

The second Magyar group of border guards is also located in Vas, in the area of Felsőőr which covers the valleys of the Pinka and Szék creeks, in the neighborhood of the other villages having 'őr' and 'lövő' in their names. The isolated group of the Magyar remnants of this island-like area consist of: Felsőőr, Alsóőr, and Őrsziget. We may add to them Kisjobbágyi, containing the Magyar

631 Other parts of the Dunántúl, which were not mentioned here in the line of ethnic groups and regions, are ordinarily recognized by the name of the county. The counties are nothing more than units organized substantially under national, possessory, military, economical, political, and geographical influences; /9/ the earliest vague boundary lines were preserved mainly by boundaries of the more conservative units of ecclesiastical government (bishoprics, abbacies), which usually follow the political subdivision of the area. Where the later often recurring reorganization did not change the original units to a great extent, we find in the name of the county, also the name of a broader native area (of Somogy, of Baranya, of Vas, etc.). This observation should be remembered when reading the following chapters.

● 113 Reference: BALASSA, A slavóniai magyarokról /(Concerning the Magyars of Slavonia)/. (Kny. a Budapesti Szemléből.) Bpest, 1894. -- GARAY, Szlavóniai régi magyar faluk /(Old Magyar Villages in Slavonia)/. (A Magy. Nemz. Múz. Népr. Osztályának Értesítője /(Bulletin of the Ethnographical Department of the Hungarian National Museum)/. 1911.) -- GÖNCZI, Göcsej s kapcsolatosan Hetés vidékének és népének összevontabb ismertetése /(A Condensed Discussion of the People of Göcsej and Hetés)/. Kaposvár, 1914. -- JANKÓ, A balatonmelléki lakosság néprajza /(Ethnography of the Inhabitants of the Shores of Lake Balaton)/. Bpest, 1902. -- GÉZA KISS, Ormányság /(Ormányság)/. Bpest, 1937. -- KOGUTOVICZ, Dunántúl és Kisalföld irásban és képben /(Dunántúl and Kisalföld in Text and Pictures)/. I., II. Bpest, 1930, 1936. -- Magyarország, vármegyéi és városai /(The Counties and Cities of Hungary)/, Győr vm. /(Győr County)/. -- Vas vm. /(Vas County)/. -- Somogy vm. /(Somogy County)/. -- Tolna vm. /(Tolna County)/. MALONYAY, A magyar nép művészete /(Art of the Hungarian People)/. III. A balatonmelléki magyar pásztornép művészete /(Art of the Shepherds in the Balaton Area)/. IV. A dunántúli magyar nép művészete /(Art of the Magyar Inhabitants of the Dunántúl)/. (Veszprem, Zala, Somogy, Tolna). Bpest, 1911, 1912. -- MESZÖLY, Az Őrség száz évvel ezelőtt /(Őrség One Hundred Years Ago)/. Ethn. XXVIII. 1917), 99. -- TAGÁNYI, Gyepü és gyepüelve /(Borderland and its Surroundings)/. MNy. IX, 149. -- VÁRADY, Baranya vm. multja es jelene /(Past and Present of Baranya County)/. I., II. Pécs, 1896. -- WALLNER, A felsőőrvidéki magyarság települése /(Settlement of the Magyars of the Felsőőr Area)/. Földr. Közl. 1926.

7 [see also cat. 116 sp. 10 -- Analyst]

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361 These areas of the Upper-Tisza region were originally surrounded on the north and east and from the direction of the slopes of the Transylvanian Central Mountains by extensive forests. Such forest regions were represented by the once existent Erdőhát between the Kőrös Rivers; the Belényes region of the onetime 'bölényes /(of the buffalos)/' forest in the valley of the Fekete-Kőrös River with its Magyars of a peculiar appearance /17/(whose forefathers, according to tradition, 'came from the land of the Székely'); Szilágyság, situated behind Érmellék; Bükkalja of the Szamos region of Szatmár County; Avasság below and between the Avas Mountain; Tiszavölgy of Máramaros County (even today this is a major timbering area); Bereg itself (in the Middle Ages Beruk, 'Berek'); and most of all the Erdő /(forest)/ which lent its name to Erdély /(Transylvania)/. According to literary tradition, this 'erdő /(forest)/' would be the Szilágyság. Szilágyság (around 1200: Zyloc Anon.) extends roughly over the area of the present Szilágy County; in the past, one part of it belonged to Közép-Szolnok County, and that part, known as the Kővár region, became an independent governmental unit, remaining such until the reorganization of the counties in the 1870's. The name 'Sylvania' given to Szilágyság, from which, it is said, Erdély received its Latin name of 'Ultrasylvania' or 'Transylvania' is probably the product of humanistic etymology. Szilágyság always was, and still is, an area the boundaries of which cannot be precisely drawn. At times it has been a part of Transylvania, and according to the present governmental subdivision of the Reformed Church, it still is treated as Transylvania. Its center is Zilah (according to local pronunciation: Zilaj).

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4. FELFÖLD. -- The country above the Alföld, consisting of the northern mountain regions, as contrasted with the 'alföld /(low land)/' logically would be called 'Felföld /(highland)/' (1469: Paulus Felfudi, 1575: fel föld, Fel földi magyaroc NySz.), but actually this name, just like the name Felső-Magyarország /(Upper-Hungary)/ is of a literary origin; its more commonly used name being Felvidék /(Up-country)/. The inhabitants of the area do not include the whole of Upper-Hungary under this name, using it merely to designate, from place to place, the region lying 'upward', 'toward the mountains' from them. (In reverse, in a downward direction the following regions are designated as ' alvidékek' or 'alföldek /(lowlands)/'; even the shepherds of the Bodva Valley use the term Alföld in this manner.) 133 36

In the Felföld we find larger units of Magyar ethnic groups only at the middle and lower sections of rivers which run to the south. After leaving the lowlands of the Upper-Tisza, /18/ we find above Bodrogköz the famous region of Hegyalja; the people of which have been molded into a peculiar unit in many respects by its extensive viniculture and wine production; and even its surrounding environment has been influenced by the peculiar needs of its industry (for instance, the making of casks, wooden vessels, etc.). According to a hundred year old determination, the villages of the wine-growing Hegyalja 'wine-region' include the following: Szántó, 101 133 361

133 other side of the mountains is known as Hegyen túl /(on the other side of the mountain)/ (in earlier times it was also the name of a district: Hegyentúl District).

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133 5. ERDÉLY. -- Magyar common knowledge knows only of one extensive region of the country which in itself constitutes a well recognized unit (in earlier times a separate country), and that is Erdély (according to some ancient sources Erdélység; according to the pronunciation of the inhabitants of the Trans-Tisza region Eirdeij; by another name /20/ Erdély-ország (around 1200: Erdeuelu Anon.; -- Erdeel, Túróci-krón.)). Before 1542 the three 'nations' of Erdély (Magyar, Székely, and Saxon) constituted a politically sovereign, self-governing unit, which became later an independent principality. Its peculiar ethnographic picture is caused by its being separated from the mother-country for several hundred years, and by its geographic position of a closed highland unit. It had constant contact with the mother-country through the valleys of the Maros, Sebes-Kőrös, and Szamos Rivers, mainly because parts of the neighboring territories of Hungary were also parts of Erdély ('Partium') from time to time. During the Turkish occupation these contacts were more permanent--through the Szamos Valley--with the royal territory, the remnants of which contact can still be found among its folk-
101 cultural elements. The inhabitants of Erdély call their fellow countrymen, who do not come from Erdély, 'those from Hungary'. Erdély's three groups, determined on the linguistic basis: the Magyars (Székelys), Saxons, and Wallachians had more or less mutual influence upon each other. In contiguous regions parts of their cultural forms are

of which seem to have a Székely origin, mainly from Háromszék. 101
The Csangos of Gyimes in Csik County (but not in 'Csik-Szék') 361
live in the scattered mountain settlements of Gyimesfelsőlok, Gyimesközéplok, and Gyimesbükk in the upper Tatros basin in front of the Gyimes-Pass, having their place of origin in Csik-Szék. The Csangos of Bukovina inhabiting the villages of Józseffalva, Andrásfalva, Hadikfalva, Fogadjisten, and Istensegits represent a people of Székely origin (mainly from Csik), who settled first in Moldavia at the rebellious in Szeben County; and Zsombor in Udvarhely County were designated under the name 'Csángó'.

A small portion of the Csangos of Bukovina returned to their homeland during the 1870's; their new settlements can be found in the following places: Déva (Vajdahunyad, Csernakeresztúr; Hunyad County), Gyorok (Arad County), Székelykeve (Temes County), Sándoregyháza, Hertelendyfalva (Totontál County).

The area of the 'seven villages' located under the mountains of the Tömös- and Bodza-Passes, and that of the recently mentioned villages of Brassó County is known as: Barcaság or the region of the Barca (according to local pronunciation Barsza) stream.

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